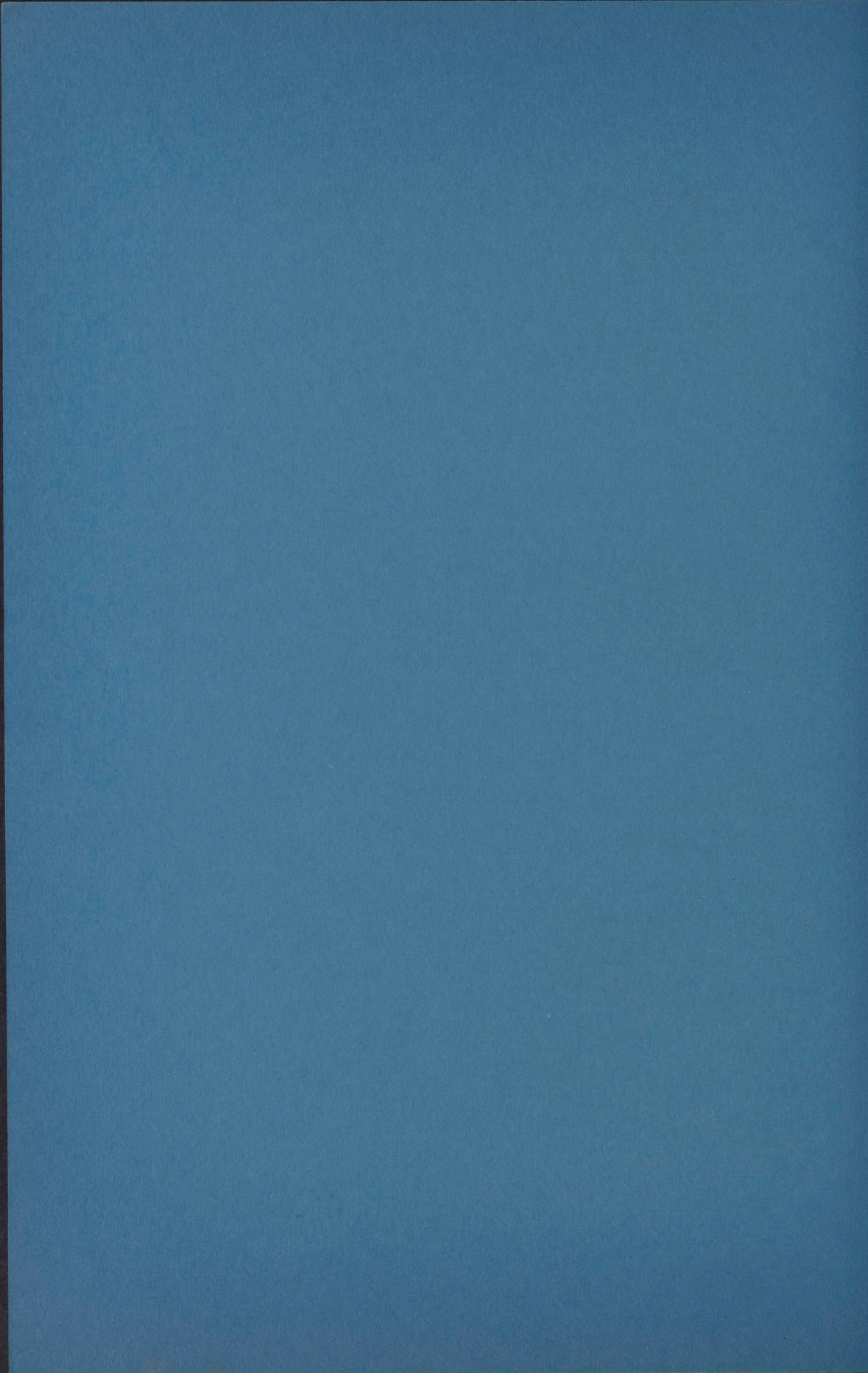


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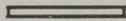
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A SCENE ON ROOSEVELT DAY

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My Trip to Austria and Bulgaria

JOSEPHINE E. HARRELD, '33

(Miss Harreld was granted a scholarship by the Drama League of America for eight weeks of study in Europe last summer. She sailed on June 19. Given a leave of absence from her study in Salzburg, Austria, she went to Chamcoria, Bulgaria, as a delegate to the World's Student Christian Federation.—Editor)

The morning of the day that the S. S. *New York* was to draw into the harbor of Cherbourg was darkened by sullen clouds overhead so that the passengers moved disconsolately about, half-impatient with this inauspicious beginning of the day for which they had held such high hopes and bright dreams. But as the rocky projections of the French coast appeared on the horizon's edge, the threatening mien of the sky was transformed into luminous opaqueness, and as the sailors hastened aft to lower the anchor, above our heads a rainbow of uncommon beauty and distinctness of outline arched across the western sky. Our ominous gloom dispersed, with joyful shouts we rushed to the rail to watch fellow passengers

disembark to be replaced by others who came on from the ferry that had drawn up alongside our vessel.

In another twenty-four hours we had crossed the English Channel, entered the North Sea and dropped anchor in the harbor of Cuxhaven, the quaint German port. After hours of restless waiting, we hurried down the gangplank into this new land of our hopes and envisionings. Excited farewells took place beneath the oaken beams of the station. It had been a perfect voyage. Students from two dozen or more American universities on their way to study German at Heidelberg, dancing in Dresden, and music in Salzburg had mingled in a continual round of gayety, with tourists headed for the pleasure-palaces of Europe, and German families returning to the homeland after years of absence. It was not in every case an easy

leave-taking, but soon we were crowded into the compartments of what was for some of us our first continental train, excitedly viewing the beautifully cultivated land of Germany as it flashed by. Two hours more and we were on the platform of the Hamburg railroad station saying the final words in departing from those brief but pleasant acquaintances of the trip.

Thus began the new adventure. The hours which followed were like the figments of a lively imagination—a day spent in visiting the art and handicraft museum and the world-famous zoo of Hamburg; then by happy circumstance, the result of a mad but merry accident, a day in Hannover, where we passed a morning watching two hundred thousand Nazi men parade, their crimson standards flying loftily overhead, their lusty voices raised in hearty folksongs. How strange to hear in the streets of medieval Hannover the melodies often sung in Sisters Chapel! Finally came those glorious days in Salzburg.

Just inside the western border of Austria, just a stone's throw from Germany, lies Salzburg, the "city of the archbishops." Prince Rupert, an Irishman, searching for the grave of Maximus, came upon this garden-spot in the midst of one of the loveliest sections of the Alpine region, and remained.

The golden period of the city's history dates from the time of the establishment of an archbishopric there by Charlemagne to that of its disruption by Napoleon a thousand years later.

Every important era in the history of European culture has been reflected in this little valley. The site where a monument of Mozart now stands once yielded a Roman tablet bearing the inscription *Hic habitat felicitas*, which has been taken as the motto of the city.

Salzburg lies along the banks of the Salzach, a river of crystal clarity fed by the melting snows from the glaciers of the neighboring heights. It is completely encircled by ponderous Alps. On the crest of a knoll rising from the heart of the city stands a mediaeval fortress whose grim walls have deadened the protestation of the victims of oppression from the time of earliest Catholic despotism to that of present-day captives of vigorous anti-Nazi campaigning. The huge organ whose giant tones resound across the housetops each sundown is the monument of just such a reign of tyranny. The great Gothic figure Leonhard gave this instrument to the burghers of his bishopric as compensation for privileges wrested from them by a rule of blood and iron.

May I turn now from the general point of view with

which I have started and describe to you in the first person the experience of this unusual summer? Conrad has said that "felicity is quaffed from a golden cup in every clime." The person whose love for Salzburg grows with the days of his sojourn finds himself echoing the lines of that unknown Roman scholar, "Here happiness abides."

The student of music is particularly happy. It was here that Mozart was born and spent many years of his life. One encounters countless reminders of this fact in one's daily rambles. It was most fitting that this lovely little town should serve as a meeting-place of thousands of music-lovers from every part of the world who gather to share the performances of the renowned Festival.

The first part of each day was spent in concentrated study, but there remained time for long walks through the countryside. There were mountains to climb, each path of which led to new beauty. Early in my excursions I discovered the woodcarver who became a delightful friend. Many an afternoon found me on the serpentine road that led to his shop. A huge carved chair always awaited me and an endless store of cheer from the lips of the craftsman. He had no reticence about praising his own work and I was often called up-

on to join in admiration of a new wooden Madonna or a jovial peasant musician. Each piece brought forth the story of its genesis.

Evenings were golden times. The choice was extensive. We might form a group and visit a huge tavern on the mountain-side to sit and watch the colorful array of Salzburgians in their peasant costumes — the women in bright skirts and aprons, the men in short leather trunks and feathered hats. Then there were movies of foreign and native origin or cafes where Viennese waltzes were played. But best of all was the little Marionette Theater that lay inside a narrow courtyard. Here one was wafted aloft on a magic carpet and carried to a Never-Never Land of infinite surprise. Each night a different play was performed. *Faust* and the little Mozart operas were favorites. Professor Aicher, the creator of this fairy realm, often teased me about my constant appearance there. "You must know all the plays from memory now," he would say, but he never tired of conducting me through the land of make-believe that lay behind the tiny stage—the high racks from which hung a thousand story-book characters each one awaiting the animating touch of his hand.

These and numerous pleasures were ours, but there were

new joys to come. The last of July I boarded a train for Vienna and thus began another chapter in the chronicle of this adventure. The three days and four nights were crowded with dreams-that-came-true — visits to the places where Beethoven and Schubert had lived, hours spent in browsing through the most amazing second-hand music stores, a trip to my first Gothic cathedral, the lovely St. Stephen's, the viewing of dozens of sights that I had dreamed of seeing some day. The period was too soon at an end, but the journey that rounded it out was but a continuance of these pleasures.

Early the morning of the fourth day I boarded the river-boat *Saturnus* with forty or more delegates to the World student Christian Federation meeting in Bulgaria. We were an odd assortment of individuals, Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. secretaries from four continents; young Asiatics studying in leading European universities; a Hungarian girl hardly more than twenty-five, already a practicing physician in Budapest; the venerable Bishop of Croydon, beloved of all British youth; his son, Robin Woods, a Cantabrigian; a senior from a college in Texas who gazed upon his fellows from a height of six-feet-four; a Swedish priest; and so on in an uncommon catalog of personalities.

The trip down the Danube was uneventful but thoroughly enjoyable. The evening of the third day the *Saturnus* dropped anchor in a tiny Bulgarian port and we crowded ashore under the curious gaze of the populace of the village. With startling force came the realization that here was a new world. Here was the East and an exotic blending of the Occident and the Orient. The people themselves were predominantly Slavic but were tinged with darker hues, perhaps Turkish and Mongolian.

The church to which we were led had no precedent, we felt, within former experience, and our entrance into a larger temple of the Greek Orthodox faith in Sofia confirmed this conviction. The prominence of the pictorial icons, walls and ceilings literally covered with striking representations of Biblical figures, the absence of seats of any description for either congregation or priests, the sumptuous robes of the officiating prelates who far outnumber those participating in the most elaborate of the Roman Catholic ceremonies, and then, above all, the music. The sole instrument of this church is the human voice and these people who are blessed with consummate vocal power and beauty have no cause for regret. The choral singing is superb. The bass singers possess tones

that far excel those of the western organ.

From their own religious lore and that of the Russian and Greek cultures which have entered into the making of Bulgarian history, they have inherited sacred music of great character. Of their secular music, much could be said. There are not a few parallels with Negro folk-music. The people of this country, for hundreds of years victims of oppression and physical slavery, have poured into their songs the story of their sufferings. Denied even the privilege of using their native language, they, nevertheless, preserved it through this medium. The fruits of their emotions are creations of tragic and pathetic loftiness. The most spirited of melodies are tinged with gray, but it is a color that has warm, glowing depths.

I cannot deal in detail with the eleven days spent in this splendid country. I wish that it were possible, for they constitute the most novel experience of my travels, eleven days in which I learned to love Bulgaria and Bulgarians.

From our landing place we proceeded to Sofia, the capital, and from there to Chamcoria, a mountain resort in the heart of the Balkans. Our number was doubled by that time by delegates whose individual journals would be of extraordinary in-

terest. The persons that stand out in sharpest relief in my memory are a beautiful young Indian woman, a teacher of philosophy in Kinniard College, where she is the only native faculty member; Professor Goschen, the head of the department of church art at the University of Sofia, a man of exquisite sensibilities and great personal charm; but there are so many others that are equally worthy of special mention.

There were visits in Bulgarian homes, the accounts of which might be the substance of an entire essay, long walks in the forests that encompassed us on every side, a memorable excursion into greater heights, to say nothing of the meetings that were an experience permanently to be cherished.

It was with reluctance that I left Chamcoria and journeyed back to Sofia where I spent another exciting day before turning westward once more. The trip required thirty-six hours, only three of which were spent viewing Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from an open carriage.

I found Salzburg seething with activity. The Festival had begun and the remaining days of August were crammed with musical feasts of every description. Celebrities swarmed the streets furnishing the members of our group the fun of comparing notes periodically on the

memorable encounters of the day. Three children that smiled at me as I sat in the writing room, I found to belong to the reigning house of one of the Scandinavian countries. The son of a maharajah of India was there at the hotel with his suite. Many notables of the music world, including Lotte Lehmann and Toscanini were encountered in the lobby and the dining room. Best of all for me, at the end of August was Marian Anderson, whose recital was said by many to be the finest of the season.

On two occasions I slipped away to Munich, which was but a short distance over the German border, to hear Richard Strauss direct three of his own operas,

but rushed back in order not to miss any of the events.

Too soon the first of September made its appearance. The last evening of the wonderful period was spent viewing Max Reinhardt's production of Goethe's *Faust* in the tremendous out-of-door "Faust City." Another two days in Munich and then I was on my way to Hamburg.

The last day in Germany was the ideal ending to a most unusual journey. The afternoon in Hamburg was passed at a splendid exhibition of old and new Spanish paintings and the last evening, in witnessing Ibsen's *Peer Gynt* beautifully produced.

Moscow Theater Festival

ANNE M. COOKE

(Miss Cooke, director of dramatics, and Miss Billie Geter, teacher of French, Spelman College, attended the Moscow Theater Festival in September, 1935. They sailed from New York City, July 31, on the S. S. *Normandie*.—Editor.)

The third Moscow Theater Festival attracted four hundred visitors from twenty-eight countries. Although we were there only fourteen days, the festival was so planned that we returned with some idea of the Russian theater of today.

The traveler who crosses one ocean and two seas to visit the Russian theater cannot do that without making certain immediate observations. The first thing which caught my eye after entering the country was a woman laying railroad ties. Later on, in Moscow, I was to see women serving as motormen in almost all the street cars and employed as hodcarriers on the new Intourist Hotel under construction at that time. It is evident, I think, from these few industries that woman's place in industry is different at least from the place she holds in other western countries.

The legends and stories I remembered from childhood had peopled my imagination with

glamorous, gaily dressed, warm-blooded people. It was something of a shock to find a general drabness in Moscow. According to our western standards, the Russians have no style for dress, no color and nothing that suggests chic. When you look into Soviet plans for the people you will learn that the emphasis during this Five-Year Plan has been upon heavy industry. The people had no time for these bourgeois luxuries nor was the Government manufacturing them at the time. It is interesting to note, however, that just since my return, Moscow has opened (under control of the State) a modiste shop and a beauty parlor. This goes to show in a small way how quickly changes are made in that unique country.

The Russian theater has received so much attention in recent years that one might think of it as a new institution. That is not true because for years Russia has had a rich music and drama heritage. Before the Revolution, the theater was supported by wealthy patrons, and, in the main, existed for the

aristocrat. Today, without a doubt, the Russian theater exists for the masses; it has been freed from the old connotations. The important thing is the place the theater has come to have in the life of the Soviet Union, since it serves a social as well as an art function.

After watching sixteen different performances, I was impressed with three things: the intensity and vitality of the acting, the equality of responsibility, and the completeness of the spectacle.

If Moscow is in any way a sample of Russian life, then one is safe in saying that a kind of intensity typifies this life. The intensity which is felt in the theater is more than racial. I would rather think of it as springing from the Russians' philosophy of acting. One of their theater founders has said that acting is the life of the human spirit on the stage. It is with that kind of sensitivity toward their art that the Russians build their fine productions. It is not merely a commercial enterprise with them but something which carries a sacred obligation.

Another thing which sets the Russian theater apart from the other theaters is the equality of responsibility and credit which everyone shares alike. Both the directing of the plays and the deportment of the actors negate

a "star" system, or a system of leading ladies and small parts. Every individual from the stage carpenter to the *regisseur* feels a responsibility and a niche in each production. The consistent evenness and finish of their plays is effected in a large degree through this practice.

The third quality which impressed itself upon the audiences was the completeness of the spectacle. The aim of the producer is to present the perfect piece to his audiences regardless of the cost of time and labor. In order to achieve this, nothing is spared. There is keen attention given to the most minute detail which is considered important for the creation of the appropriate illusion. Where this is true in the professional theater, much equipment is requisite. I was somewhat surprised (in the face of the emphasis upon heavy industry) when I saw the extent of the average Moscow theater's equipment. Later, I learned that the only approval needed in order to acquire materials was a forthcoming production. The color, glamor, and romance that I missed on the streets were more than compensated by the breathtaking spectacle within. After ten days of the Russian theater, much that we see at home becomes small and amateurish because too many of our endeavors lack unity of vision and program.

There are many theaters in Moscow, each dedicated to a unique faith. Out of the great diversity, two interested me particularly—the Gypsy theater and the Jewish theater. Their attractiveness is not due to artistry of production, rather it is due to their social significance. These two theaters have come into prominence since the Revolution; prior to that they existed without citizenship and without rights. Now these minority nationalities have their state-supported theaters that they might have the opportunity of

creative expression and at the same time preserve their folk materials. What the Soviet Union has done for minority nationalities that their cultures can be preserved and crystallized into art forms is noteworthy.

Irrespective of what we may believe or choose to think about this Communist State, the changing plans, and the Soviet Union, we must admit that from the point of view of the theater arts, an incomparable cultural life has been opened to the masses of Russia.

LETTERS OF JOHN BROWN

The Atlanta University Library has acquired a large collection of letters of John Brown and other papers bearing on the life of the abolitionist leader whose military activities in an effort to liberate Negroes from slavery led to his conviction and death at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, December 2, 1859.

The collection consists largely of material which has never been published and has not been available to students of this period of American history. There are fifty-two autograph letters from John Brown to Seth Thompson, his financial backer, full of important detail covering Brown's home and business life; General Robert E. Lee's order to take Brown to jail, which was dated from the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, October 19, 1859; seventeen letters to Brown from Frank B. Sanborn,

his biographer; a twelve-page, handwritten account of the Harper's Ferry raid by D. E. Henderson, who was an eyewitness of the events and as a dispatch carrier participated actively in the affair; miscellaneous papers of Richard Parker, Brown's judge, including his diaries, and several letters from relatives of the abolitionist leader.

Of particular value to students are the letters from John Brown to Seth Thompson. These reveal the writer's life from the age of twenty-six years to forty-nine years, and form a more or less complete autobiography of the years during which he was moving about the United States and developing his ideas of using direct action in freeing the slaves.

The collection will supplement the other material which the University has gathered for research students.

Campus Notes

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY HONORS THE MEMORY OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

Atlanta University, in common with thousands of institutions of learning throughout the world, on November 25, commemorated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, whose benefactions to education and human advancement have revolutionized society. The celebration in the Atlanta University Library was marked by the unveiling of a portrait of Mr. Carnegie, and by eulogies by President John Hope of Atlanta University and President James Ross McCain of Agnes Scott College. Miss Bazoline Usher, principal of David T. Howard Junior High School and one of the first persons to enjoy the library which Mr. Carnegie gave to Atlanta University, unveiled the portrait, which was accepted by Miss Charlotte Templeton, Atlanta University librarian.

No man is more responsible for the change in reading habits in this country, particularly in the South, than Andrew Carnegie, President Hope stated. He recalled that in his lifetime Mr. Carnegie had provided funds for the building of the Carnegie Library at Atlanta University, the first library in Georgia to be scientifically organized and catalogued, and his gift of \$10,000 made possible the building of Sale Hall on the Morehouse College campus. The Carnegie Corporation, which Mr. Carnegie endowed with \$125,000,000 gave Atlanta University its large collection of reproductions of works of

art, and established with a gift of \$100,000 the professorship of business administration in Atlanta University.

In reviewing Mr. Carnegie's life, Dr. McCain told of his birth in humble circumstances in Scotland, his meagre schooling, his coming to America where he worked up from a bobbin boy at one dollar and twenty-five cents a week to a steel magnate who sold his personal holdings for two hundred and fifty million dollars. Acting on the expressed conviction that no man of wealth had a right to hold his wealth until his death, Mr. Carnegie spent years giving away the bulk of his immense fortune. His gifts, Dr. McCain said, went largely to the creation of libraries, the advancement of music and art, promotion of health, advancement of teaching, and to his own chief interests, the Carnegie Hero Fund, which rewarded acts of unselfish heroism, and to the advancement of peace.

ROOSEVELT DAY

Twenty thousand school children, college students, and citizens of Atlanta, assembled on the new Atlanta University athletic field, gave President Franklin D. Roosevelt a resounding welcome as he stopped for a few minutes on the afternoon of November 29, on his way to view the University Housing Project.

As the President's car turned down West Hunter Street on the way from Grant Field, where he had given the principal talk of the homecoming

day celebration, the crowd in the Atlanta University athletic field and along West Hunter Street cheered enthusiastically and waved thousands of flags. His car was driven up on a ramp from which he could view the assemblage. President Willis J. King, of Gammon Theological Seminary, who, in the absence of President John Hope, was acting chairman for the welcoming committee, greeted Mr. Roosevelt in behalf of the Negro schools and citizens of Atlanta.

From his seat in the rear of his car the President spoke into a microphone, and his voice, amplified sufficiently to be heard by all, was carried to the farthest part of the field.

"I am sorry," he said, "that I haven't time to speak to you now, but I am interested in the great University Housing Project that is being constructed two blocks from here. I hope to come back when it is finished and speak to you. As you know, we are interested in better homes for the American people to live in."

During his brief stop the President took time to greet personally each member of the committee who was present. These included, President S. H. Archer of Morehouse College and President Florence M. Read of Spelman College, Principal C. L. Harper of Booker T. Washington High School and Miss Bazoline Usher, principal of David T. Howard Junior High School, Acting Dean V. A. Clinch of Morris Brown College, representing President William A. Fountain, Jr., and T. J. Ferguson, vice-president of the Pioneer Savings Company, who represented the colored citizens of Atlanta. Other members of the committee who were not able to be present were President John Hope of Atlanta University, Director Forrester B. Washington of

the Atlanta School of Social Work, President M. S. Davage of Clark University, Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, supervisor of Negro schools in Atlanta, C. A. Scott, publisher of the *Atlanta Daily World*, and Attorney T. W. Holmes.

His words of greeting spoken, the President waved again to the vast gathering that stood in the broad field below the street on which his car had been parked and greeted especially the men of the Morehouse College Band, and the procession moved on toward the Federal Housing Project. From his open car which moved slowly through the center of this development the President was able to see the partially completed buildings which, when finished in May, 1936, will provide model apartment homes for nearly seven hundred colored families. The procession continued two blocks up West Fair Street to Chestnut, then turning south passed the Atlanta University Administration Building and the University Library. From this point the cars went directly to Warm Springs, Georgia.

To handle the crowds and carry out the program smoothly and efficiently hundreds of persons cooperated. Members of seven colored Boy Scout troops, numbering one hundred and fifty in all, served through the afternoon to keep the crowds in place. A detachment of soldiers from Fort McPherson, under the command of Major Richard M. Levy, acted as a guard along the route of march. The Morehouse Band, in their maroon and white uniforms, furnished music as the crowd awaited. An emergency hospital, under the direction of Dr. Waymond Reeves and Dr. D. R. Green, was set on the field with a corps of nurses, and two ambulances on hand to attend to any need.

In the course of the President's day in Atlanta he greeted the public school children in Piedmont Park, unveiled a marker at the new Tech-wood Housing Project, and addressed a vast crowd of citizens in Grant Field. This speech was carried to the crowd at the Atlanta University athletic field by means of amplifiers.

KRYL BAND CONCERT

WILLIS LAWRENCE JAMES

At two-thirty on the afternoon of November 7, 1935, a rotund, heavy-set figure of a man walked on the rostrum of Sisters Chapel, took in his capacity audience with a glance, turned briskly to his musicians, and with a lilt of his hand set them in dulcet, vibrant motion. At once it was apparent why we had been assembled at this unusual hour—here was a master. As the concert grew in length and magnitude, the real value of the occasion was manifest.

Let it be said here that the name "Symphony Band" is about the only appellation suited to convey the spirit of the conductor, Mr. Bohumir Kryl, and the performance and make-up of his organization. The presence of two bass viols, a harp and the two flutes in a band of twenty or more players is novel for wind organizations. In addition to the bass viols, there were two bass horns and a uphoneum, lending a depth and solidity which belied the comparatively small size of the Band. There were trumpets and trombones, to be sure, but they never shouted and screamed their passages; they sang. The wood-winds were comparable to

those found in the best symphony orchestras. The tone and facility of execution were remarkable.

The program was chosen to cover a rather wide range of music. On the one hand there was Wagner; on the other, numbers like the "Carnival de Venice" and "Juba Dance" were charmingly delivered. The prelude to the final act of "Das Rheingold" was played in a most admirable manner. It is seldom that one hears this music played better. Other works on the program executed with finish were "Largo" and "Scherzo" from Dvorak's *New World Symphony* and "Schererazade" by Rimsky-Korsakow.

There were four soloists, a soprano, a harpist, a cornetist, and a violinist. The latter proved to be the daughter of Mr. Kryl, Mrs. Josephine Kryl-White, who is a violinist of the first rank. Her excellence in the playing of the second and third movements of Wieniawski's "Concerto in D Minor" admittedly rivaled that of the Band itself. The performance of Mr. Kryl as a soloist on the cornet stamps him as the finest master of the instrument in the world today. He had all the resources of his instrument at his finger tips. He has developed some low pedal tones, which, though they transgress into the realm of the trombone, bring home to the listener a message of astounding virtuosity and artistry.

The sheer merit of Mr. Kryl and his musicians is all that advance notices indicate. This concert of the band with its ingenious conductor is certain to remain in our memory as one of our finest cultural uplifts.

REVIEW OF FASHION

"Hear ye, hear ye" was the awakening cry in the distribution of many bright colored playbills announcing the University Players' first production of the season. Highly intensified was the spirit of expectancy for *Fashion*, or *Life in New York*. It was produced November 22 and 23 under the direction of Miss Anne Cooke.

Fashion is a satire on America in the nineteenth century; the play pictures the depths of humiliation and pain the *nouveau riche* will suffer in order to acquire fashion.

In the role of Mrs. Tiffany, "a lady who imagines herself fashionable" and intelligent, Eldra Monsant received quick response from the audience for her interpretation of the ridiculous lines. George Washington, as Zeke, the newly hired butler, ignorant of the fashionable procedures and the ways of the elite, was constantly a blundering character. His presence on the stage insured explosive laughter from the audience. Julia Palmer, Millinette, portrayed the vivacious quick-tempered French maid. The broken French accent, which she spoke remarkably well, was used for a good end in scolding the impossible Count Jolimaitre, played by Robert Bonner. However, this "fashionable European importation" could have been more appealing in spite of his rascality. Prudence, "a maiden lady of a certain age," proved to be a nosy busybody with a hungry eye for a husband. This part was creditably acted by Claire Collins. Ethel Jacobs caught the spirit of Gertrude, the steady girl whose efforts to help the French maid almost cost her own character to be suspected. Talmadge

Perkins was a convincing Adam Trueman whose homely sense of detecting values formed a sharp contrast to the fickleness of the Tiffanies.

Other members of the cast were: Eugene McGowan (Snobson), Dillard Brown (Mr. Tiffany), Maudlyn Stokes (Seraphina Tiffany), Jefferson Grigsby (T. Tennyson Twinkle), Wallace Williams (Augustus Fog), and Charles Lawrence (Colonel Howard).

The building crew, supervised by Mr. John Ross, designed a striking and interesting stage-set, expressive of the gay and artificial life of the 1850's. The women's costumes, creations of the members of the Players, excellently portrayed the vogue of the day. The accuracy of the style and of the accessories contributed to the effectiveness of the production.

RACE RELATIONS BULLETIN

The Commission on Interracial Co-operation has published a revised edition of "Recent Trends in Race Relations." It is a small pamphlet giving a compact but comprehensive survey of late developments and present conditions affecting Negroes in the South. Improved health and increasing life span, progress in education, statistics on court justice, lynching, and effects of the New Deal are among the subjects treated.

The booklet is distributed at twenty cents per dozen, or single copies upon payment of postage. Address: Commission on Interracial Co-operation, 710 Standard Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

FRESHMAN WEEK

GRACE DAYS, '39

(Through the courtesy of the
Campus Mirror)

The tenth annual Freshman Week of Spelman College, which abounded in features and events intended to acquaint and familiarize an eager, alert, and promising group of young women with the traditions and customs of the College, extended from September 18 through September 23.

Distributed through the seven days were lectures and brief talks by members of the faculties of the colleges in the Atlanta University System. According to type, these speeches attempted to arouse within students certain desirable attributes essential to successful college life or to introduce to them the different phases of the campus rules and regulations to which they would be expected to adhere.

President Florence M. Read began the series of talks with a welcome extended to all new students as well as freshmen. Her warm personality permeated her talk, making the freshmen feel as if they were already an essential part of the institution. Dean Jane Hope Lyons supplemented the welcome given by President Read furthering the feeling of ease and the sense of "belonging" felt by the freshmen.

Reverend C. D. Hubert, Miss Pearl Reed, and Mrs. S. H. Archer were speakers at the morning devotions. Their talks were of the nature directed to help young people beginning one of the major undertakings of their lives.

Mrs. Ludie Andrews, of the hospital department, spoke on "Physical Fitness," and Mrs. Willis L. James on "What It Means To Be a

Spelman Girl." Miss M. Mae Neptune chose for a subject, "Assembling," bringing out the necessity for organization in group minds and in individuals. Mrs. Margaret Curry's talk, "Academic Hints," is self-explanatory. In it she gave valuable suggestions such as thoroughness in classwork and persistent effort which should prove never failing aids to successful work. Miss Luella F. Norwood spoke at one time on "Books," pointing out the absolute necessity for one particular book—the dictionary. At another time, she talked on "The Pursuit of Learning," pointing out the fact that human beings limit themselves in the effort to get knowledge and miss the satisfactory feeling of assurance that comes with the taking in of knowledge.

Miss J. Louise Fowler explained in her talk on "Student Finances" the use of fees and designated the times at which they are to be paid. The last lecture of the series was given by Miss Viola Jenson on "How to Register," before the group of freshmen filed out to begin what proved to them the initial ordeal of college life.

Additional features were a tour of the campus during which the purposes of the different buildings were explained. A similar tour was made of the Atlanta University Library. Miss Charlotte Templeton explained how the library is to be used and showed the group through the main rooms and the stacks.

On Sunday morning, the freshmen attended chapel with the Morehouse freshmen at Morehouse College. A very timely sermon on "Truth" was delivered by Reverend C. D. Hubert.

There was a walk to the Friendship Baptist Church for morning services in order to allow students to see the place in which Spelman Col-

lege had its beginning. Reverend E. R. Carter, pastor of the church, before his sermon, talked interestingly about the relations existing between Spelman College and this church.

Other important features of the week were the English and psychological examinations, required of all freshmen.

The organ recital by Mr. Kemper Harreld familiarized students with parts of the organ aside from offering wholesome entertainment.

A musical program was given in connection with the daily devotions on September 21. Mr. Richard Durante, violinist, and a student of Morehouse College, played two selections. Three numbers by Spelman freshmen were: Two violin-cello numbers by Geraldine Ward, two songs by Ivy Lewis, and two piano numbers by Grace Days.

The social activities included an informal get-together among the boarding freshmen. At this affair, students were able to learn something of their fellow hallmates with whom they will live during the year.

There was a picnic at Washington Park to which the group hiked and had games and supper.

The social given for the first year classes of Morehouse and Spelman was the most entertaining social feature. Well-groomed and smartly attired Spelman freshmen mingled and acquainted themselves with equally well-groomed Morehouse freshmen by an unusual method of introduction. There was a grand march, paper hat contest, and group singing. Without a doubt, the affair had a most pleasant appeal to everyone present.

Stunt night culminated the round of activities for freshmen, when they,

in their turn, entertained the faculty and upper classmen. Working in groups, three distinct acts or stunts were presented, all of which were well received.

So ended a full and rounded week, during which the Class of 1939 gained impressions of their future Alma Mater and impressed others as a group endeavoring to make its mark in the history of Spelman College.

REGISTRATION

Each of the last four years has brought an increase in the number of students enrolled at Spelman College. The number for this year, reported on November 1, 1935, is two hundred and seventy, the largest number of college students ever enrolled. Twenty-seven states, the Bahamas and the Virgin Islands are represented. Students come from every section of the country: from Oregon to Massachusetts, and from Florida to California. There are one hundred and thirteen freshmen, fifty-eight sophomores, sixty-three juniors and thirty-six seniors.

At Morehouse College, there are three hundred and forty-six students. Atlanta University Laboratory Schools have an enrollment of three hundred and ten. In the graduate school of Atlanta University are one hundred and sixteen; in the extension course, fifty-six. There are fifty children in the Spelman College Nursery-Kindergarten.

The number of persons within the whole system is one thousand one hundred and forty-eight. At the same time last year, there were nine hundred and ninety-four.

DORMITORIES RENOVATED AND REFURNISHED

Work on the extensive renovation and complete refurnishing of Morgan Hall and Morehouse Halls, North and South, the three principal dormitories of Spelman College, was completed for the opening of the 1935-'36 college year. In addition to a thorough-going renovation of the walls and floors of these buildings, large clothes-closets were built in the fifty-one rooms which had no closet space, and the entire ninety-eight rooms in these dormitories have been refurnished throughout.

These three buildings have accommodation for approximately two hundred students. Two students are assigned to a room as a general thing. In each of these double rooms are two beds, one large bureau or chiffonier over which a mirror is placed, a combination bookcase and desk, a student table, a bench and a chair. The furniture, except the steel bed, is of maple.

Work on the renovation began immediately after the close of the Atlanta University Summer School on July 24, and was carried on by a large force of workmen under the direction of Mr. Phillip M. Davis, superintendent of buildings and grounds of the college.

RENOVATION AT MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

During the summer months, the exterior and the interior of the four classroom and dormitory buildings, as well as the President's residence, at Morehouse College were renovated. The program of improvement called for the laying of new floors,

virtual rebuilding of the stairways, painting and redecorating of the interiors, repair of roofs and drains, teriors, pointing up the brickwork, and painting the exteriors, repair of roofs and drains, and installation of new plumbing.

The buildings renovated were the Science Hall, Sale Hall, the classroom and the chapel building, Robert Hall, the upper classman dormitory, Graves Hall, the freshman-sophomore dormitory, and the President's residence. Of this group Graves Hall is the oldest, having been built in 1889 as a memorial to Dr. Samuel Graves, the second president of Morehouse College. In 1910 Sale Hall was opened as a classroom and chapel, and named in honor of Dr. George Sale, third president of the college. Robert Hall, named for the first head of the college, Joseph T. Robert, and Science Hall were built in 1916 and 1921, respectively.

NEW COURSES

Students of Morehouse and Spelman Colleges are having a wider selection of studies in the arts, drama, painting, and sculpture. New courses are being offered in play production taught by Mr. John Ross and a full year course in the development of the drama. There are two new music courses, music history, taught by Mr. Willis L. James, and analysis of music compositions, by Mr. Kemper Harreld. An introductory course in fine arts is taught by the staff. For the first time students may elect fine arts as a minor for graduation.

Latin returns to the curriculum in both the graduate and the undergraduate schools. Dean Charles Hill of Morris Brown College is teaching elementary Latin, Cicero, Vergil,

Ovid, and a graduate course in Latin comedy.

Another innovation in the curriculum is the survey course in mathematics, required of all first year Morehouse students and taught by Mr. Claude B. Dansby.

Of special interest is the course in the modern dance taught by Miss Florence Warwick, a new teacher of physical education. Emphasis is placed on the relation of the dance to drama.

body, there will be more individual conferences. A daily record is being kept of each child's efforts at construction with blocks and paper and the explanation in his own words. Samples of these creations will be on display, so that by comparing the efforts of other children, parents may arrive at a fair estimate of their child's progress. One advantage of the reorganization is that the pre-school period can now be studied as a whole.

NURSERY-KINDERGARTEN

A reorganization of the Spelman College Nursery School and the kindergarten of Atlanta University has resulted in their combination. Previous to the new arrangement, completed at the beginning of the school year, Atlanta University operated the kindergarten, along with the elementary grades, in Oglethorpe Hall on the old campus. Under the new arrangement, both departments are directed by Miss Pearl E. Reed and are housed in a wing of Laura Spelman Rockefeller Hall, formerly occupied by the Nursery alone. The School is still correlated with courses in education.

The children are in three divisions: in the nursery group there are twenty-two children, ages eighteen months to four years; in the nursery-kindergarten, sixteen, ages, four to five years; in the kindergarten, twelve, ages, five to school age. Each group has its separate room, its special part of the playground, and its own schedule.

In talking about the plans for the year, Miss Reed said that instead of having parents meet as a

CAMPUS OFFICERS

1935-1936

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VISITOR FROM ETHIOPIA

Italy cannot give Ethiopia a half of what that nation plans to give to itself in the way of a more civilized life and the advantages of Christian education and well-ordered government, Reverend George W. Rhoads, for the past five years a missionary in Ethiopia with the Inland African Mission, told the students of Spelman and Morehouse Colleges, November 25. The speak-

er, a close friend of Emperor Haile Selassie, described him as "a man of God and leader of men, fully entitled to all of his title." Mr. Rhoads told of the many improvements the Emperor had made during his short reign, including the establishment of a constitutional government, abolition of serfdom, and establishment of a system of land tenure whereby men might profit by the fruit of their labor. He expressed his conviction that Ethiopia would not be defeated in the present conflict.

The message of the Emperor which was recently broadcast to the world, but which was distorted in translation into English, expressed completely the faith of the Emperor and his people in the righteousness of their cause. Mr. Rhoads freely translated a part of the Emperor's statement as follows: "As freemen we were born, as freemen we have lived, as freemen we will die. We have never known servitude to man, we know only servitude to God. The yoke of service to Jesus Christ we have gladly borne. That yoke we will gladly continue to bear. All other yokes we refuse, as God is our helper."

"There were kings reigning in that country before the Roman Empire was founded," Mr. Rhoads reminded his audience. "These people had a written language before the people of Europe were able to read the Bible in their own tongues. This country of which so much that is iniquitous and untrue is being written today is winning a place in the modern world, and will continue to play a tremendous part in world affairs until the end of time."

The visitor, who is serving as director of the Gospel Furthering Fellowship, is returning to Africa in January with a party of eight missionaries whom he has recruited.

EUROPE ON THE VERGE

Is Europe on the verge of another world conflict? In answering this question, Mr. John Langdon-Davies, British author and scholar, gave an interpretive review of conditions in leading European countries. Howe Memorial Hall was filled on the afternoon of November 20 with persons who wished to hear this popular and well-informed lecturer.

Our speaker did not believe that the Italo-Ethiopian war will result in another world conflict, but he pointed to the dangers arising out of conditions in other countries.

Germany and Japan are two other bankrupt governments and so may be tempted like Italy to seek war as a blanket to hide their domestic difficulties for the time being. They are now beginning to patch up old quarrels and be friends in the event that they should need each other's support in war.

Above anything else, France, remembering her three devastating invasions, wants security. For that reason she agrees with England and yet nudges Italy under the table, as the lecturer expressed it, saying of the sanctions against Italy, "They hurt me as much as they do you."

The one country which is absolutely peaceful today is Russia. She realizes that peace is required to perfect her plans and to spread communism, the speaker declared.

As in England, in other parts of the world there is spreading a new kind of patriotism. The sentiment "my country right or wrong" is being replaced by the efforts to keep on the right, to outlaw war. It is this tendency that lessens the grim possibility of another great war.

COLLECTION OF PRINTS
SHOWN AT ATLANTA
UNIVERSITY

Fifty fine prints, representing a variety of methods of print-making and including work of artists from the fifteenth century to the present time, were placed on display at the Atlanta University Library exhibition room for two weeks beginning October 20. Included in the exhibit were etchings, dry points, lithographs, wood-cuts, wood engravings, steel engravings, and mezzotints. The collection was assembled by Mr. Hale Woodruff from private collectors and from the University's own collection, and was shown under the auspices of the University art department.

Chronologically the collection ranged from a wood-cut from the Nuremberg Bible, which was printed in 1483, to the last lithograph by the great American delineator of character, Thomas Benton, which was issued this year. Included in the show were such famous prints as Millet's "The Gleaners," two of Whistler's etchings of the Thames, two etchings by Sir Seymour Haden, Piranesi's famous etching "Ruins of Sepalero," and two typical architectural studies by Joseph Pennell. Among the better known American artists whose works were included are John Steuart Curry, Ernest Roth, Edward Hopper, John Marin, Peggy Bacon, John Sloan, Phillip Kappel, Kenneth Hayes Miller, Rockwell Kent, Alfred Hutton, Stephen Parrish, and Charles H. Woodbridge. Among the present masters of print-making to be represented were Bracquemond, Laheutre, and Delaune.

In order to acquaint students and others who were interested in methods of print-making, Mr. Woodruff opened the showing of the prints

with an informal talk on the subject on Sunday afternoon, October 20, in the exhibition room. The public was invited to attend the talk, and to visit the collection which was open each afternoon.

FROM SPEAKERS

President John Hope defines culture as a "doing thing," clothing the naked, feeding the hungry, and visiting the sick and the imprisoned.

For the businesses conducted by Negroes to succeed, a leadership must be developed which is able to see opportunity where apparently none exists, Dean B. R. Brazeal declares. The sentimentality that advocates trading with Negroes because of race is to be substituted by trading with them because of values.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois believes that Italy's attack on Ethiopia marks the beginning of a new era for the darker races. In supporting this belief, he points to the contrast in feeling about the present conquest of Ethiopia and the lack of feeling, or protest, about the seizure of East Africa by the Germans and the British and the annexation of Uganda.

What a better place the world would be if nations would stop trying to civilize each other.—John-Langdon-Davies, British lecturer.

In explaining the first verse of the fourteenth chapter of John, "Let

not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me," Dr. Lloyd O. Lewis said that in this time as well as in the time that the passage was written, belief in God—not merely in His existence, but in the goodness of His nature—is a source of comfort in the time of trouble from which no age is exempt.

THANKSGIVING

In response to the prelude, "Come Ye Thankful People, Come," the members of the Spelman community gathered in Howe Memorial Hall on Thanksgiving morning for a brief service, planned by the Y. W. C. A. To the theme of thankfulness was added a note of challenge, challenge to accept social responsibilities commensurate with blessings already received.

After the praise service there was given the report of the rally, an open manifestation of how the call to be a good neighbor had been answered. Three hundred and sixteen dollars were reported. A portion of the money goes to the Atlanta Community Chest, the remainder to Spelman alumnae who are working in Africa. Since the last rally, Margaret Stewart has been added to that group, so that it now consists of Mrs. Flora Z. Malekebu, Mrs. Ora M. Horton, Margaret Rattray, Minnie Lyons, and Margaret Stewart.

Calendar

September 18-23
Freshman Week.

September 25

At the first chapel service of the school year, President Florence M. Read spoke on the development of personality through the student's own efforts to grow and respond to the things college offers.

October 1

Mr. Channing H. Tobias, of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., was the guest speaker at the chapel exercises. Mr. Tobias recommends that the expressions of respectability and justice to underprivileged groups go not unnoticed by the recipients. Recognition of such acts must not be forgotten in the move for racial harmony.

October 12

The Senior Class held a mock country fair in Howe Memorial Hall.

October 20-November 3

Exhibition of prints at the Atlanta University Library.

October 29

Through the courtesy of Mr. Donald Bean, of the University of Chicago Press, and the co-operation of local firms with the Atlanta Public Schools, eight reels of films were shown at Sale Hall Chapel. These talking motion pictures, produced for classroom use, showed the various instruments in a symphonic string choir, the action of sound waves, the life cycle of a butterfly, various marine animals, the eruption of volcanoes and illustrated effect of ice on the topography of North America,

and the fundamentals of child psychology.

October 31

Mrs. David Jones, of Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina, was the guest speaker in chapel. In emphasizing the need of wise choices of the curriculum she referred to several graduates whose positions required knowledge of subjects other than their majors.

November 1

Mr. Hale Woodruff lectured on prints and print making at the Atlanta University Library. The talk, made under the auspices of the Fortnightly Club, was amply illustrated by the prints then on exhibition.

November 2

Freshman Class sponsored stunt, "Kollege Kapers," in Howe Memorial Hall.

November 7

The Kryl Symphony Band, of Chicago, appeared in a concert in Howe Memorial Hall at 2:30 p.m.

November 8

Public lecture, "The Future of the Darker Races," by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, professor of sociology, Atlanta University, under the auspices of the Student Activity Committee of Morehouse College in Sale Hall.

November 9

Faculty Night, sponsored by the Senior Class, in Howe Memorial Hall.

November 12

In observation of Negro Achievement Week, Dean B. R. Brazeal of

Morehouse College spoke in chapel on "The Negro in Business."

November 15

Miss Lan Ching Chou, former principal of the Baldwin School in Nanchang, China, as the guest speaker in chapel, told of the changed status of women in China.

November 19

Mrs. Kemper Harreld, '01, spoke in chapel on "Exclusive Models," contrasting those of dress with those of character.

November 20

John Langdon-Davies, English author and scholar, gave a lecture, "Europe on the Verge," Howe Memorial Hall.

November 22

Opening night of *Fashion, or Life in New York*, presented by the University Players in Howe Memorial Hall.

November 23

Second performance of *Fashion*.

November 25

Reverend George W. Rhoads, a missionary in Ethiopia with the Inland African Mission, was the guest speaker in chapel.

At 3:30 p.m. in the Atlanta University Library were held the exercises in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

November 28

Thanksgiving Day—a holiday.
Thanksgiving services and rally in Howe Memorial Hall.

November 29

President Franklin D. Roosevelt was greeted by students and citizens on the Atlanta University athletic field, at 2:15 p.m.

VISITORS

Miss Lydia E. Allen, Jackson, Mississippi.

Miss Margaret Bair, Superintendent of Virginia State Home and Industrial School for Girls, Bon Air, Virginia.

Donald Bean, head of the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois.

Ernest J. Bohn, President of the National Association of Housing Officials, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. A. Calhoun, Project Manager of the Federal Housing Administration, Atlanta.

Miss Lan Ching Chou, former Principal of the Baldwin School, Nanchang, Kiangsi, China.

E. A. Clark, President of Miner Teachers College, Washington, District of Columbia.

Oscar E. Emanuelson, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa.

John Langdon-Davies, English author and lecturer.

John F. Denmon, Island Pond, Vermont.

S. Louis Finley, Jr., Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina.

O. I. Freeman, Project Manager of the University Housing Project, Atlanta.

Leo M. Favrot, Field Agent of the General Education Board, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Franck, Paris, France.

Miss Madeline Gillespie, Los Angeles, California.

Miss Mary E. Gillespie, Los Angeles, California.

Miss Olive G. Granderson, Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi.

President David Jones of Bennett College, and Mrs. Jones, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Franklin Keller, Director of the National Occupational Conference, New York City.

Harold H. Lund, Assistant Director of the Family Welfare Association of America, New York City.

Fred McCuiston, Executive Agent of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, Nashville, Tennessee.

Miss Florence Crannell Means, author, Denver, Colorado.

Miss Bertha Richards, Bishop Tuttle School, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Mrs. Mary L. Reeves, Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands.

Mrs. M. W. Robbins, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Miss Carolyn L. Taylor, New York City.

Mrs. R. H. Sampson, La Porte, Indiana.

Wellington Swain, Jr., Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Dr. and Mrs. George B. D. Stephens, Howard University, Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Webster, Fairhope, Alabama, former teachers at Atlanta University.

Robert J. Havighurst, of the General Education Board, New York City.

Walter B. Hill, of the General Education Board, New York City.

Miss Grace B. House, Penn School, St. Helena Island, South Carolina.

Franklyn H. Williams, Lorain, Ohio.

Arthur Evans Woods, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Miss Winifred Wygal, of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., New York City.

VESPER SPEAKERS

September 29

Dr. Samuel H. Archer, President of Morehouse College.

October 6

Dr. Charles D. Hubert, Dean of the School of Religion, Morehouse College.

October 13

Dr. Richard A. Schermerhorn, Professor of Philosophy, Clark University.

October 20

Reverend E. M. Hurley, Pastor of Warren Memorial M. E. Church.

October 27

Dr. Wyatt Aiken Smart, Professor of Biblical Theology, Emory University.

November 3

Dr. Willis J. King, President of Gammon Theological Seminary.

November 17

Dr. James M. Nabrit, President of the Georgia State Baptist Convention.

November 24

Reverend Henry J. C. Bowden, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Faculty Notes

On the evening of November 11, 1935, Mr. Kemper Harreld appeared as the guest violinist at the Armistice Day musical of the St. John Baptist Church of Savannah, Georgia.

Mr. Willis L. James, of the music department, spent eight weeks of the summer doing research in Negro music, poetry and folklore on the islands off the coast of South Carolina.

Dr. Winfred B. Nathan, head of the department of education of Atlanta University, spent two months of the summer in Europe, studying the educational systems of various countries as they relate to the political organizations. The co-operative economy of Finland he found particularly interesting, both in the way it actually operates and in the manner it is taught in the schools. He points to the Nazi system of Germany as an outstanding example of a society's efforts to perpetuate itself through the education of its youth. Besides Finland, and Germany, he also visited England, France, Belgium, Poland, Russia, Denmark and Sweden.

Fellowships for graduate study have been granted this year by the General Education Board to several members of the University system.

The recipients are:

Mr. William H. Dean, Jr., who is studying to complete his work for the Ph.D. degree in economics at Harvard University; Mrs. Grace Holmes DeLorme, who is engaged in advanced work in biology and

botany at Radcliffe College; Mr. Halson V. Eagleson, who is working on his doctorate in science at Indiana University; Mr. Edward A. Jones, who is spending the year at the University of Paris studying for his Ph.D. degree in French; Miss Ida L. Jones, who is studying child development at Columbia University; Mr. Nathaniel P. Tillman, who is doing residence work for the Ph.D. degree in English at the University of Wisconsin.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mrs. Gaynelle Barksdale—reference librarian.

Mrs. Barksdale is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, having received her preliminary library training at the State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas. Later she studied at the University of Michigan from which institution she received the degree of Master of Arts in library science.

Miss Thursa Davis—department of chemistry.

Miss Davis is a graduate of Virginia State College and the University of Michigan. She received the M.A. degree from Columbia University and has done preliminary work toward her doctorate at the University of Chicago.

Mr. James A. Hulbert—assistant catalog librarian.

Mr. Hulbert is a graduate of Morehouse College and the Hampton Institute Library School.

Mr. Rupert Lloyd—department of French.

Mr. Lloyd was graduated with honors from Williams College and received the degree of Master of Arts in classical philology from Harvard University. He studied at the University of Bordeaux where he completed one year of work toward his doctorate in French.

Miss Frances MacDowell—house mother for Morehouse Hall, Spelman College.

Miss MacDowell is a graduate of Elmira College and a former student of English at Harvard University.

Miss Thelma Menchan—assistant in the Nursery School.

Miss Menchan is a graduate of Spelman College, where she was a student assistant in the Nursery School.

Mr. Guichard B. Parris—department of French.

Mr. Parris is a graduate of Amherst College with the M.A. degree from Columbia University. He has completed his residence and course requirements for his doctorate and is now doing research for his dissertation.

Miss Mary Louise Smith—department of speech.

Miss Smith is a graduate of Spelman College. She took courses in speech at the University of Iowa.

Miss Lenore Robbins—department of home economics.

Miss Robbins is a graduate of State Teachers College, Cheyney, Pennsylvania, and a graduate student at Columbia University.

Miss Ethel Wagg—house mother for Morgan Hall, Spelman College.

Miss Wagg is the founder of Camp

Nagarda and a graduate of the Maine State Normal School. She has done graduate work at Columbia University and New York State College.

Miss Florence Warwick—teacher of the dance.

Miss Warwick is a graduate of Spelman College and was a student in the School of Dance, Bennington College, Vermont.

Dr. Charles L. Hill—department of Latin.

Dr. Hill is an exchange teacher from Morris Brown College. He received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Divinity and Master of Sacred Theology from Wittenberg College, Wittenberg, Ohio. He has studied a year in Germany at the University of Berlin.

Mr. Clarence Monroe—department of biology.

Mr. Monroe holds the M.A. degree and the M.S. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He has done graduate work at the University of Chicago. He also is an exchange teacher from Morris Brown College.

FORMER FACULTY

Miss Wilhelmina Kurrelmeyer, former principal of Spelman High School, was a campus visitor in October. She is working with the State Library Commission of Mississippi, establishing libraries in Hinds County.

Miss Anne Brookins, former teacher in the Spelman High School, has returned from South Africa where she was teaching at Inanda Seminary, Phoenix, Natal. This year Miss Brookins is teaching at Mt. Zion, Georgia. She was a campus visitor in November.

Alumnae Notes

'12

Camilla Weems came by to greet her Spelman friends, October 24.

'15

The *Mission Herald* for September-October, 1935, contains an account of the opening of the New Jerusalem Baptist Temple at Providence Industrial Mission, Chiradzulu, Nyasaland, Africa. The completion of this structure is another epoch-making event in the work of Dr. Daniel Malekebu and his wife, Mrs. Flora Zeto Malekebu, '15, who are in charge of this mission, which is supported by the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention. The structure is brick, built by a native of Nyasaland. According to the *Herald*, there were more than a thousand people present at the dedication: missionaries, chiefs, Christians, Mohammedans, Africans, Indians, and Europeans.

'30

Samantha Howard heads the French department and teaches a class in English at the Booker Washington High School in Columbia, South Carolina.

'32

Marjorie Stewart is on the staff of the observation school at Tuskegee Institute.

Margery J. Wheeler is teaching art at Booker Washington High School, Atlanta.

'33

Maenelle H. Dixon is teaching third grade at Georgia State College, Industrial College, Georgia.

Millie Dobbs is teaching at Booker Washington High School, Atlanta.

Edna Hackney is directing the nursery school at the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany, Georgia.

Josephine Harreld is studying music in the graduate school of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Effie O'Neal received the M.A. degree in biology from Atlanta University last June.

'34

Mrs. Beulah Ables Lewis is studying education at Atlanta University.

Annlizabeth Madison is studying chemistry at Atlanta University.

Ernestine May is secretary to Mr. Albert W. Dent at the Flint Goodridge Hospital, Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mrs. Florence Jones Moseley has been appointed to teach at Union Academy, Bartow, Florida.

'35

Marian Ables is teaching in Tifton, Georgia.

Carrie Adams is teaching at Georgia State College, Industrial College, Georgia.

Mossie Alexander teaches home economics in the public school at Carrollton, Georgia.

Fannie Allen is a student of history at Atlanta University.

Ethelynde Armstrong is teaching at Cheraw, South Carolina.

Wilhelmina Bedgood teaches English and music at Conecuh County Training School, Evergreen, Alabama.

Anna Cooper is teaching at the high school, Bradenton, Florida.

Jewell Crawford is teaching at Booker Washington High School, Atlanta, and studying history at Atlanta University.

Zanomia Duff is secretary of the Y. W. C. A. of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Louvenia Freeman teaches home economics in Randolph County Training School, Roanoke, Alabama.

Edna Goodman is a secretary at an office of the National Youth Administration, Atlanta, Georgia.

Erma Green is teaching home economics at the Curritucy County Training School, Snowden, North Carolina.

Erienne Hare is teaching first and second grades in the training school at Talladega, Alabama.

Mattie Hood teaches at the E. P. Johnson night school and studies mathematics at Atlanta University.

Alice Hutchinson is teaching at Carrollton, Georgia.

Florrie Jackson teaches English, French, social science, and physical education at Enterprise, Alabama.

Lula Jones is a supply teacher for Atlanta public high schools.

Faleda Lane teaches English at the Moultrie High School in Moultrie, Georgia.

Lucille Palmer is a supply teacher in Atlanta public schools.

Lucille Pearson teaches general science and English and assists in the

office work at the public school at Gastonia, North Carolina.

Helen Post is a supply teacher in Atlanta public schools.

Elvira Price teaches in the elementary grades of the public school at Carrollton, Georgia.

Mary Reddick is a graduate assistant in biology at Spelman College and a student of biology at Atlanta University.

Billie Reed is teaching at Adel, Georgia.

Mrs. Helen Sawyer is studying at the Library School of Hampton Institute.

Esther Scott is employed at the office of the *Atlanta Daily World*.

Marguerite Simon is teaching chemistry, biology, and physical education in Conecuh County Training School, Evergreen, Alabama.

Fanny Smith is teaching in Birmingham, Alabama.

Mary Louise Smith teaches speech at Spelman College.

Margaret Stewart is teaching at the Emma V. Day Girls School in Harrisburg, Liberia, West Africa.

Mrs. Kathleen R. Sullivan is teaching art at the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany, Georgia.

Sophia Sullivan is studying economics at Atlanta University.

Elva Thomas is a supply teacher in Atlanta public schools.

Mrs. Juanita P. Toomer is studying English at Atlanta University.

Mildred Wardlaw is studying at the Atlanta School of Social Work.

Olivia Warmsley is reported to be attending a business school.

Florence Warwick is assisting in physical education at Spelman College.

Gladys Williams and Mary Williams are teaching home economics at Booker Washington High School, Atlanta.

Ramelle Wirt is doing secretarial work in New York City.

FORMER STUDENTS

Ruth Rowland is attending West Virginia State College this year.

Annie Mae Hawkins is employed as nutritionist with the Home Relief Program of New York City. She was the first Negro to hold this position. Now there are four others. Their duties include giving advice on budgets.

Mrs. Olee Yates McCulloch is teaching in the public school system of Houston, Texas.

Mozelle Warner, former student, 1929-33, received the A.B. degree

from Freeman-Griggs Business College in June, 1934.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Butler (Ruby Louise Brown, '30), of Greenville, South Carolina, a daughter, Berthea, November 20, 1935.

To Mr. and Mrs. Emmett J. Spurlock (Mary Reese, H. S., '30), of Chicago, a son, Emmett.

MARRIAGES

Frances Lawson, '33, of Sumter, South Carolina, was married to Mr. Alexander Clement, September 25, 1935. They will reside in Charleston, South Carolina.

Flora E. McKinney, '30, was married to Mr. Augustus C. Randall, September 14, 1935, in Jacksonville, Florida. During the winter months the new couple will reside in Atlanta where they both are assistants in the Atlanta University Library.

In Memoriam

JESSIE I. HOLMES

After an illness of five weeks, Jessie I. Holmes, T. P. C., '20, died in Atlanta, October 25, 1935. She was a faithful member of Friendship Baptist Church and a highly regarded teacher at Booker Washington High School.

Spelman College expresses sympathy to Mrs. Agnes Woodall Wingfield, H. E., '24, for the death of

her husband, Dr. C. E. Wingfield, at Athens, Georgia, October 28, 1935.

Spelman College expresses sympathy to Evelyn Bailey of the Class of 1939 for the death of her mother on November 14, Atlanta.

Spelman College expresses sympathy to Florence Morrison, '30, of Atlanta, for the death of her mother in November, 1935.



